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The Herald, September 13, 1890

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The Herald.

VOL. 11.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890

NO. 32.

Boots and Shoes

Our new fall and winter stock of the above goods are all in and we now have the most complete line of

MEN, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Fine Shoes ever shown in Cedarville. We have all grades in Boots and Shoes, from the cheapest to the best, and our PRICES will be found as low if not a little LOWER than at other stores.

CLOTHING

The best assortment of Clothing in town is also to be found at our store. We are showing better goods for the same money than any other house in the city, and you should not fail to come and see our stock before buying.

HATS and CAPS

We have all the new and nobby styles in these goods.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

And we cordially invite our friends to come and see us. We will do you good, at

BIRD'S MAMMOTH STORE.

LOCALS.

Tomlinson knows the value of printers' ink and so gave the HERALD a good sized ad last week. Didn't you see it?

Avena, Oatmeal
Cracked wheat
Granulated Hominy
Papino, Parched Farinose, at
GRAY'S.

We have a lot of fruit cans of our own make that we will close out at 50 cents per dozen.

CHOUSE & BULL.
Choice Timothy Seed at
ANDREW & BRO.

Honey at GRAY'S
School Books at RIDGWAY'S.
Horse Blankets, all grades and prices at C. L. CHAIN'S.

Tobacco and Cigars at GRAY'S.
The best pen and pencil tablets in the town at KERR'S.
Syrup and Molasses at GRAY'S.
No place has cigars equal to RIDGWAY'S.

A fine line of note paper and envelopes at KERR'S.

Barbed and smooth wire at ANDREW & BRO.

1 pound of coffee for 22 cents at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

Beautiful Papatrics at RIDGWAY'S.

Anything in fertilizer at rock bottom prices at ANDREW BROS.

Envelopes at 5 cents per bunch at KERR'S.

A new stock of Papatrics at RIDGWAY'S.

A nice line of feed baskets at CHOUSE & BULL'S.

All smokers of taste patronize RIDGWAY.

Wood and Willow ware at GRAY'S.

New School Tablets at RIDGWAY'S.

Coal! Coal! Coal! at MITCHELL'S.

Call and see our pocket and table cutlery CHOUSE & BULL'S.

Send your collars and cuffs to the Xenia Steam Laundry, if you want fine work.

R. C. GALBREATH, Agent.

All kinds of coal at MITCHELL'S.

Sweet Perfumes at RIDGWAY'S.

Fur and Plush Lap Robes at prices to suit the times, at C. L. CHAIN'S.

The largest stock and greatest number of kinds of coal at MITCHELL'S.

Dried Peaches at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

Farm gates at MITCHELL'S.

Delicate odors at RIDGWAY'S.

Highest market price paid for wheat at ANDREW & BRO.

Picket and wire fencing at MITCHELL'S.

Largest line of trunks and valises in Greene county, at rock bottom prices. C. L. CHAIN'S.

Lost, on August 29th between Cedarville and Jamestown, a s. k. and wool Paisley shawl. Leave at Andrew Bros., and receive reward.

Canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned peaches, canned blackberries, &c., at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

Hard and Soft refined Sugars at GRAY'S.

Don't fail to attend the sale of Tomlinson's farm next Tuesday.

Blue vitrol, copperas, borax and sulphur at KERR'S.

Latest fads in writing papers at RIDGWAY'S.

We still have a few sets of buggy harness which we will sell very low. ANDREW BROS.

The Tomlinson farm is the best farm that has ever been offered at public sale in this county.

Dried Apples, Peaches, Apricots and Prunes at GRAY'S.

Handy and pretty tablets at RIDGWAY'S.

Cheese, Crackers and Ginger snaps at GRAY'S.

Take Notice.

If you want first class Tile at bottom prices, go to B. W. Northup, who keeps a full line at all times.

Stolen!

From my office a silver headed silk umbrella. If person will leave at Herald office no questions will be asked and a reward of \$25.00 paid. Umbrella valued as a present.

B. G. RIDGWAY.

School Items.

(Delayed from last week.)

The public schools opened last Monday under very favorable auspices.

The board of education and a number of the patrons of the school were present.

The pupils were assembled in the chapel, and after singing by the high school scholars the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Moton.

Short addresses were given by Mr. Jackson, president of the board, Rev. Morton and Mr. Northup. The remarks made by these gentlemen were very practical and should be remembered and observed.

Examinations have been held during the week and pupils will be assigned to their proper places, and we hope all scholars will be regular in attendance, faithful to study, and progress will be certain.

Parents are requested to visit the schools and encourage their children with their presence.

Pupils should not start to school so early as to arrive before the first bell. If they start when the first bell rings and go direct they will then arrive in due time.

Visitors, Miss Ica Barber and Miss Susie Henkel.

School Books at KERR'S.

Fish at GRAY'S.

The Best Cigar in town at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

The place to get your school supplies is at KERR'S.

Cheese, Crackers and Ginger Snaps at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

It is a mistake—the best cigars in town are at RIDGWAY'S.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

Meat Store of C. W. Crouse may always be found at the same place dealing out the best meat in the market, at the lowest prices.

Rolled oats for sale at W. R. McMILLAN'S.

NEWEST STYLES IN FALL MILLINERY!

Velvets, all colors and prices. Cheapest and best ribbons for dress trimmings to be found at

Mrs. CONDON'S.

Council Proceedings.

The village council met in regular session last Monday evening, with all members present excepting Van Horn, Mayor Townsley presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting occupied a few moments in their reading, after which the usual routine of business was taken up and attended to, the council allowing the following bills:

J. H. Grindle,	\$30.83
Frank Truesdale, carpenter work	9.00
Andrew Jackson, lumber,	28.05
I. A. Townsley, hauling,	1.00
Jas. Gaines,	1.25
A. Cline, putting in culvert,	85.93
J. D. Silvey,	.40
Livery hire for council,	2.00
Columbus Gas and Coke company for coke, freight, etc.,	47.25
Frank Fisher, dressing stoves,	1.25
Jas. Caldwell, lighting lamps,	10.00

The mayor reported that fines against Shelton Haggard and Will Spencer had been secured but as they had both joined the regular army the council was asked to remit fines, which it done. No other business of importance was transacted until the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a special election of the qualified voters of Cedarville, O., be held Saturday, September 20, to decide whether the prohibition ordinance be repealed or maintained.

The resolution was passed after considerable discussion, but the council adjourned without making arrangements to hold the election, as they had failed to provide for the necessary expense.

At the request of three members the mayor called a special meeting of council Wednesday night, Van Horn, Shull, McFarland and Sweeney being present, while Mayor Townsley presided, and at which a resolution was passed authorizing a special election Saturday, Sept. 20, from 1 o'clock p. m. to 7 p. m., for the purpose of securing the sentiment of the community upon the question of the repeal of the prohibition ordinance. Councilmen Shull and McFarland were appointed judges, while Wm. Torrence will act as clerk at this special election.

CLIFTON.

John W. Confer, who has been sick the past two weeks still remains in a bad condition.

An interesting trial in Squire C. G. G. court occupied a part of Tuesday. Mrs. Myra was arrested for stealing potatoes from a patch belonging to Joe Sparrow and was fined \$5.25.

The members of the Methodist church at this place were glad to learn that Rev. Tufts was to remain at their pastor the coming year, and on last Sabbath showed their appreciation by having the church beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

Chas. Todd is attending the Springfield fair this week, with his fine horses.

Aunt Hannah Johnson is having a new barn erected on her farm in place of the one recently destroyed by fire. What is the matter with Dr. Spahr's new barn that he can't get it under roof?

Joe Berg and Sam Ellis are attending the fair, taking care of Dave Bradfute & Son's herd of Polled-Angus cattle.

Rob. Anderson is erecting a new wind pump on his farm.

Through the instrumentality of the commissioners the new bridge between here and Yellow Springs is now completed.

Corn cutting is now the order of the day.



Stormont & Co.,

are offering special bargains in all lines of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND RUBBERS

New stock constantly arriving.

CLOTHING

sold regardless of cost.

They will meet prices of all competitors.

Having decided to close out

this line of

Clothing they offer a choice

assortment at first COST or

less.

It must go.

A full line of

the celebrated

Simpkinson la-

dies fine shoes

always in stock.

The Cedarville Herald.

W. H. BLAIR, Publisher.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

THE ENGINEER'S DOG.

It Was Slide's Canine Instinct That Prevented a Railroad Wreck.

"Yes, sir," remarked the gray-haired gentleman with a slight tremor in his voice, "I have given up railroading now, having become a little bit too far advanced upon the road of life to sit in a cab and make a locomotive move. Oh! you want to know about that dog of mine. All right. I used to run into Chicago on the Lake Shore on old 482. That dog never missed a trip over the road with me, and I owe my life to him on more than one occasion. His name's 'Slide,' not of 'Slide Kelly,' slide, fame, however. I'd go down to the round-house and see my old girl run out, and then monkey about her to see that nothing was out of whack until it was time to start. Right at the hour Slide could be seen coming down the street with my dinner-bag in his old mouth. When it became time to start I'd give the whistle a chance, and Slide would be on board in the cab beside me. That dog never would walk. He was too blooded for that. It became no trick at all for him to climb out on the foot-board, run along and jump down on the pilot, get up again on the other side and walk into the other window. Whenever we got to New York Slide would go down and ride into town, big as life on the cowcatcher. I even taught him to pull the whistle cord whenever I commanded. Every body along the line knew him. When I got down to oil my wheels he would always follow and watch to see that no kids jumped on the locomotive.

"I remember distinctly one stormy night as I was approaching Chicago. There was a tremendous tempest on the lake, for I could hear the dull roar of the waves beat upon the shore. I had to lay upon a siding and wait for orders to pull in over any one of the fifty tracks that spread out near the city. There was a little telegraph station a few rods away from where I lay. Orders were confidently expected in a few minutes, but they did not come. My fireman and I got lonely sitting out there in the driving rain, and not even distinguishing each other's voices in the din. I remember Tom yelling 'I'll be a hard time out on the lake to-night, and then the light came from the station, bobbing up and down, and some one came hurrying up and gave me the written orders to proceed over the last track to one of the stations on the outskirts of the city and lay there until a special had passed.

"Well, the brakeman got down to throw the switch, when Slide made a beeline out of the cab and flew at the fellow as though he had gone crazy, and back. Why he simply tore sounds into shreds. He jumped at the fellow every time he made a movement for the switch; he would crouch down and beg and whine terribly.

"Say, Charley, I won't touch that switch, the brake said as he walked towards me with a white face. 'There's something gone wrong, and I know it,' he went on. At first I laughed, but gradually something strange came over me suddenly. I could feel the warm perspiration trickling down my back, bone. The conductor got impatient and yelled to us to pull out. The brakeman started back to throw the switch again, but, sir, the dog displayed the same tactics, and even bit the brakeman's hands. Just then there was a sudden lull in the storm. The most mournful howl I ever heard came from that animal.

"My God, look!" cried the brakeman, pointing up the track. Both of us sprung to our posts and peered towards Chicago. A great red light came like a flash out of the inky blackness and the special rushed past us like a whirlwind and was gone.

"Four white faces looked into one another's countenances a moment later, and just then the operator came running out with orders to stop us, but we had been stopped by a keener instinct than human intelligence and telegraph wires. Yes, he was our mascot," concluded the old engineer, brushing a strange moisture in his eyes and walking further along life's rugged road. The dog had gone before him.—Denver (Col.) News.

Goodness Seldom Pays.

A man stood in a doorway on Jefferson avenue at ten o'clock at night puffing at a cigar. Along came a second man with an unlighted cigar in his fingers, and he halted and asked:

"Give me a light, please?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The smoker then took from his vest pocket a match, and from his coat tail pocket a candle wrapped in paper. He struck the match, lighted the candle, and then taking a paper from another pocket he lighted it at the flame of the candle and held it out with the remark:

"Certainly, sir—always willing to oblige." The other looked at the match, the candle and the paper in unfeigned astonishment for a moment and then drew back, pocketed his cigar, and passed on with the remark:

"Much obliged, but you are too ill-fred civil."—Detroit Free Press.

A Chicago furniture manufacturer says that mahogany, oak and walnut will soon be left behind for chamber suits. Metal will supersede them, he says.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

DOWNED THE GENERAL.

How the Guard Got the Best of a Division Commander.

During the spring of 1863 our army was encamped at Franklin, Tenn., Gordon Granger in command. A regiment crossed the river from the camp, and picketed around the town daily. One day the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio went over, and it fell to the writer to take a squad back to the pontoon bridge.

The sergeant I relieved told me his was a special detail made the night before from a regiment near by; that Captain Stacy had fooled the regular guards out of their guns, and then had them all put under arrest.

This Captain Stacy was always a such tricks. He was Chief of Staff to General Gilbert, in command of our division, and the soldiers generally hated him because they seemed to hate the soldiers, and were continually trying to play just such tricks upon them as the above.

I asked the sergeant what his orders were.

"Pass no man without a pass countersigned by General Granger."

"You don't mean just that; what else have you got?" I replied.

"Nothing; that's all the orders I've got to give you," he said very emphatically.

"All right," I said, turning to my guards; "boys, there'll be fun here to-day."

We looked for the grand rounds during the first relief, and I put our best man on duty, with the aforesaid "orders." I regret that I can not recall his name. It was a cold, windy day, and the guards (except the one on duty) took shelter behind some boards, and I sat down on a log to leeward of them about ten yards from the guard to note events.

At 10:30 General Gilbert, Captain Stacy and at least a dozen orderlies came over the hill and down toward our post on the gallop.

If we had known that he was the officer of the day that day, we should have turned out to salute him, according to regulations; but we didn't, so the guards kept their shelter, I sat on my log, and down thundering came Gilbert and Stacy.

Supposing they had another good chance to dab it to some more soldiers, they began to grin up, but just before they stopped the guard brought his bayonet down till it barely touched the horse's shoulder and demand—

"Got a pass, General?"

The General's face darkened.

"Do you know who I am? I command these guards!"

"Can't see it, General," said the soldier, looking him in the face.

"I'm officer of the day! I command these guards! I command you to lay down your arms!" he fairly yelled, his face now white with rage.

The guard said nothing, but still kept his bayonet down, while I still sat on the log, with as indifferent a look as I was capable of.

"Where's your sergeant?" he exclaimed, looking round as viciously as if he could bite iron.

I came forward leisurely, and told him—

"The guard is right, sir; we are to require a pass, countersigned by General Granger, of every man. I presume there is some mistake, and told the sergeant so that I relieved."

"But I am general officer of the day," sir," he said; and Stacy looked as if I would turn pale at the thought of being reduced to the ranks and the whole guard arrested in disgrace.

"I have no reason to doubt your word, sir," I replied, "but we have no such information, and I don't see your pass. I suppose you should wear a red sash."

"Eh! that's all you know about it. A general officer wears a yellow sash. What regiment do you belong to?"

I told him.

"Ah! that accounts for it; that sash for it. Now, when you go back to camp you study the regulations. You'll find a general officer wears a yellow sash."

But he looked round for a moment and then turned tail and rode slowly toward Granger's tent with his head down, and all his cavalry followed.

After a long while here came an orderly, riding on the gallop, with a big envelope in his hand.

"Now you'll catch it!"—said the guard.

"I don't care; we've got in good on Gilbert for what Stacy did last night. Great Scott! Wouldn't the whole division hold a jubilee over it if they dared?"

The orderly dismounted and saluted as if I were the General in command.

"From General Granger," handing me the envelope. I opened it and read:

To the Sergeant of the Guard at the bridge: You will pass all division commanders.

By order of General Granger.

Gilbert was officer of the day; but about four o'clock he came over the hill on a walk, with one little orderly behind him. We turned out.

"Have you any different orders?" he asked, in a sneering tone.

"Yes, sir; written orders from General Granger to pass division commanders."

He passed over, and on his rounds made them believe over there that the decoy would be to pay for it, but that was the end of it.

The scene in Granger's tent must have been rich. For Granger was popular, and delighted in a soldier who was up to his eyes in a trick. G. Irwin, Poncha Springs, Colo., in National Tribune.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Vicissitudes of a Confederate During and Since the Civil War.

"In 1870," said Major George A. Vandergift, "I met as typical a soldier of fortune as ever I ever imagined. I had gone from St. Louis to Grafton, sixty miles above, on an excursion, to witness an eclipse of the sun. On the boat returning to the city there was dancing in the cabin, and as I stood watching the dancers I observed a man staring at me. He was a typical Southerner in appearance, tall, handsome and striking-looking. His gaze annoyed me so that I left the cabin.

"Returning again, he renewed the stare, and I finally found him standing by my side. He said, 'I beg pardon, but you don't know me. I see.' 'No,' I said, 'I don't.' 'I know you,' he replied. 'In 1861 you were a Lieutenant in the Second Ohio Regiment in front of Washington, weren't you?' 'Yes,' I assented. 'In '63 you were Adjutant of the Second in front of Murfreesboro, Tenn?' 'Yes.' 'In the latter part of '64 you were on the Little Miami railway?' 'Yes,' I said, getting interested, 'but you're the advantage of me, for I can't recall ever seeing you.'

"I know you, you see," the stranger said, and I'll tell you a story. In '61 I was a boy of twenty; I was in your camp in front of Washington selling fruit and trinkets to the men. I was a Confederate spy then. I '63 I was still a spy, and struck your camp at Murfreesboro. It was odd that I should get into the same camp again, but I did. There were so many officers there, you among them, whom I knew, that I feared detection and fled. The latter part of '64 I was captured—not as a spy, fortunately, but as a rebel soldier—and sent as a prisoner to Camp Chase, O. One night nine of us succeeded in escaping from prison and, making our way as far as Alton, on the Little Miami, we boarded the midnight express. We were sitting together concealed as much as possible, when the car door opened, and who should walk in but yourself. I told the boys the jig was up, and we jumped from the train and took to the woods. We thought you were an officer in pursuit of the fugitives. You were not? God, I wish we had known it then.

"After the war," he continued, "I drifted down into Mexico, and joined Maximilian's forces, where I was captured and came within an ace of being shot with Maximilian. From Mexico I went to South America, and fought in two or three of their revolutions. I grew tired of that, and came back to the States. I'm tired of it here, and I'm off next week to enlist in the Papal Zouaves, as I see Victor Emmanuel and the Pope are having trouble, and his Holiness has advertised for recruits. Good-bye! and he was off. It was curious that he and I should have met so frequently, and I've been rather sorry that I lost track of the fellow afterward. He was a true soldier of fortune, and there were lots like him in the war."—Cincinnati Commercial.

G. A. R. STATISTICS.

Dates of the Permanent Organization of the Various Departments.

In general orders No. 18, National Headquarters, G. A. R., the dates of the permanent organization of the various departments of the Grand Army are given as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	Date of Permanent Organization.
Illinois	July 12, 1866
Wisconsin	September, 1866
Pennsylvania	Jan. 16, 1867
Ohio	Jan. 30, 1867
New York	April 2, 1867
Connecticut	April 11, 1867
New Jersey	Dec. 10, 1867
Minnesota	Jan. 10, 1868
California	Feb. 22, 1868
Rhode Island	March 24, 1868
New Hampshire	May, 1868
Vermont	Oct. 21, 1868
Potomac	Feb. 11, 1869
Virginia	1871
Maryland	Jan. 2, 1872
Nebraska	Jan. 16, 1872
Michigan	Jan. 22, 1870
Iowa	Jan. 23, 1870
Indiana	Oct. 3, 1872
Colorado and Wyoming	Dec. 11, 1870
Kansas	March 16, 1880
Delaware	Jan. 14, 1881
Minnesota	Aug. 17, 1881
Missouri	April 24, 1882
Oregon	Sept. 26, 1882
Kentucky	Jan. 17, 1883
West Virginia	Feb. 20, 1883
South Dakota	Feb. 27, 1883
Washington and Alaska	June 30, 1883
Arkansas	July 11, 1883
Utah	Oct. 14, 1883
Tennessee	Feb. 26, 1884
Alabama and Mississippi	May 15, 1884
Florida	June 18, 1884
Texas	March 24, 1885
Montana	1885
Idaho	Sept. 1, 1887
Arizona	Sept. 10, 1887
Alaska	Jan. 26, 1888
Alaska	March 12, 1888
North Dakota	April 12, 1888
Indian Territory and Oklahoma	May 7, 1888
Massachusetts	Aug. 7, 1887
*As Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado July 31, 1888; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming August 22, 1888.	
*As Department of Dakota; name changed to South Dakota April 11, 1888.	
*As Department of the Gulf; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 12, 1888.	

RANDOM SHOTS.

THE Grand Army of the Republic was born at Springfield, Ill., in the winter of 1865-6. The first post was formed at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

When General Mahone was wounded at Second Manassas, some one, to comfort Mrs. Mahone, said: "Oh, don't be uneasy. It's only a flesh wound." Mrs. Mahone, through her tears, cried out: "Oh, I know that is impossible; there is not flesh enough on him for that."

IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

WOMAN'S HOME IDEA.

What She Hopes and Strives for and Sometimes Attains.

A woman, hovers around the idea of home like a moth around a candle. It fixes her with its gaze, as a magnet fixes a bird. She has to be poor indeed—poor in spirit as well as in pocket—if the intention to establish a home for herself does not flit before her, shining now with steady light, paling at intervals as the prospect grows remote and dim, but never entirely dying out until death removes her to that other home, her belief in which has possibly sustained her in her earthly expectations. It is the characteristic of such women as cast form no conception of happiness which does not have home as its center, that they hope against hope. As soon as one expectation is killed another rises in its place. Or, to vary the simile, hope, with them, is Argus-eyed and Briarean; you can not render it blind and helpless at a stroke.

What are the attractions of this home, which is the center of a woman's heart? It would be foolish to claim that a husband, always enters it, for he does not, although it is true that many a husband is often at home in imagination than in reality. Home and husband may be exchangeable terms in the fancies of a young girl, but we are not talking of the day-dreams which visit the heart of the average girl, but of the desire and the determination frequently met with in women of the middle and lower classes—women who very often have to struggle for a living—to create a home for themselves and their children; for their children more than themselves, where every comfort and delight shall exist that can be compassed by their endeavor.

What, I say, is at the root of this home idea? In many cases the woman who cherishes it is compelled by the glenderness of her resources—or of her husband's if she have one—to contemplate herself as the chief worker. If she is not actually the bread-winner, she is forced, when her home-idea is even partially carried out, to work just as hard as though she were, if not harder. If she is obliged to live in a flat, without a servant, her work is never done, though she rise at six in the morning and retire at ten at night. The good housewife will tell you that there is "always something to do," and without that over-zealous pertinacity which makes some housewives the scourge of the domain over which they preside. If she have a servant—one of these incapable beings who, by a mysterious paradox of language, denominated "help"—she is at once plunged into an inferno in which the question, "Is life worth living?" might be instantly answered in the negative. And, as a rule, the more servants she has the worse the inferno becomes, unless she is exceptionally lucky. To this dictum nine out of ten of those women who are brought personally into contact with their servants will subscribe. As for those whose wealth enables them to interpose a housewife between them and their domestics, they know nothing about it; and the housewife, if questioned, would answer that the idea of a home is of a place where the work can be done by machinery and the word servant is unknown.

Are we forced then to conclude that the reason why a woman clings so obstinately to the home-idea is because it represents to her imagination a realm where she can rule and reign? Does she like to think that her word is law there? Her slightest reflection will show her that she mistakes. Unless she is a very wonderful woman, or a woman of very unusual experiences, her word is not law, either when her husband is there or when he isn't. When he is at home he is not apt to forget that his house is his castle—you may say if you choose that his fat is his fortress—and when he is not at home he is apt to leave the impression of his authority lingering in the air. You can perceive it, just as you can tell he has been smoking in the parlor. The bouquet of masculinity is in the atmosphere, just as the flavor of tobacco is in the air.

If a woman does not have her way with her husband still less does she have it with her servants and her children. The "spirit of our institutions" is on the side of hired help in this country, and it is the "help" who have their own way and not those who pay good wages in the despairing hope of getting good work. As for children, when you compare the number of well-mannered and fairly-obedient children with those whose behavior shows not the slightest taste of good breeding, and to whom any thing like a decent response for their elders would be a totally new idea, it is readily seen that the woman who basks in the heavenly idea of home surrounds herself with a golden dream which generally has no exact counterpart in reality.

But delusive as this dream may be, if we dissect it further we shall perhaps see that quality of selfishness which beautifies so many of the acts of a good woman's life. The inferences we have been making must not be taken in too pessimistic and universal a sense. There are many homes—many, when taken in the lump by themselves, few when contrasted with the whole number of homes—that may fairly be described as happy, and that are made so mainly by the ministrations of the women who are their comfort. The reason of this happiness, when it exists, is to be found in the usefulness with which this woman

lays herself out to provide for the happiness of the others.

In that enterprise no work is too hard that she is able to perform. When she is mending the clothes that have just been laundered—useful work, which makes one to say so much in so little—her brain is designing new dishes with which to surprise the household. You can not give a woman of this kind too many cook-books; for she applies her invention to the receipts found in each, and no menu can be shown her which she can not imagine bettered. You can not confine her to good old dishes made in the good old way. She may give you the old ones for a change, but she is not happy unless she is bewildering your palate with new ones, and setting before you concoctions which you have never dreamed of even during the wildest pulsations of the gustatory nerve.

The Scotch have a proverb: "The evening brings a home." Perhaps it is this sense of having all who are dearest to her under this same roof-tree each night that so often commends to a woman her favorite home-idea. But this scheme must be greatly interfered with when she lives in a boarding-house, an hotel, or flat; for the same roof which covers her and hers, covers also a multitude to whom she is indifferent. It is necessary to her peace of mind as well as her peace of body that she shall have a cottage in the suburbs if she can not have a brown-stone mansion, or even a little brick house, in the metropolis. If she can own, actually own, without a mortgage, a cottage in the suburbs, with a wee bit of garden attached, and if she have bought and paid for that cottage by her own unaided efforts, she is as proud as well as a happy woman—and she deserves to be!

There she will bring her children up, unless, indeed, they are already marriageable, as, alas! they are apt to be by the time her ambition has achieved itself. Perhaps, however, she can have her girl married from this house, and through a long stretch of years to come her children and their children will return to eat their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners there, and she will have something of that feeling which belongs to memorial rights. The real idea of home is that it is a permanent abiding place, where every kind of honorable love finds nurture and expansion; where the noblest and sweetest and most sacred feelings are expressed; where traditions of the heart are begotten, and generation after generation brings its incense and its worship. True, this idea is hampered, if not crushed, in its growth in the majority of cases; but the germ is there, and it is a germ that lies at the foundation of all that is delightful in family and social intercourse. —N. Y. Home Journal.

Appeal to Ohio Voters.

Sara Winthrop Smith, as secretary for Ohio of National Platform Committee N. A. W. S. A., has addressed an open letter to the voters of Ohio. It is a thoughtful plea for equal rights, and closes as follows:

"Women long to be free, to speak and to act their convictions as women, as men act theirs as men. Men deny to women this freedom when they say that we shall have no voice whatever in shaping or controlling the conditions of society in which we live. In the hands of women lie the destinies of men. The two sexes rise or fall together. We claim the ballot as a 'privilege and immunity of citizens of the United States,' and we ask you to protect the women citizens of Ohio in the exercise of their right to vote."

WOMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS.

THE tax-payers of Shelbyville, Ky., are to vote upon issuing bonds for waterworks; that is, the men tax-payers. The Shelbyville News remarks of this case of taxation without representation: "It does not look just or right to deprive women property owners from voting on the water-works proposition simply because they are not men. When a property qualification is required to settle any question, every one irrespective of sex, should be granted the privilege of a voice in the matter."

The law of Georgia permits married women to have the same property rights as their husbands. There has been a married woman's property clause in the constitution since just after the war, but its meaning has never been exactly settled. There was no doubt that any property which had belonged to a woman before marriage, or which came to her by gift or inheritance afterward, was hers to control or dispose of as she pleased; but whether after marriage women could buy property, make contracts, and do business in their own right, was the question. The Supreme Court of the State says they can; thus putting women on a level with men before the law in this respect.—Springfield Republican.

DR. MARY F. THOMAS says: "Thousands of women have their heart's richest treasures, in the persons of their husbands, sons and brothers, to the struggle for freedom; numbers of women to the hospitals in the building proper, those on the river and on the tented field, wherever suffering men were found. Other thousands remained at home, managing the farms and business houses, making and shipping salaried stores to the army at every point. While we do not ask recognition of political equality for women as a recompense for service performed, this is strong evidence that women, in all times of emergency, are considered a power in the government, even though deprived of the active duties of citizenship by the government."

TEMPERANCE.

OF NO USE.

The Action of Alcohol on the Human System. True science is what nature says; alcohol is really a poison; her laws be or prejudiced, an alcohol to the Food is required.

Food is required of the body, of the body is the second is the performance. Even a mind, occasional of some tissue is being constant can go on kept at its natural degrees. No wants by providing the one kind is supplies all the body is composed called non-nutritious foods, which are to maintain its is a type of all white, or albumen building; the want. It requires the food can be every part of pure nature such that is water.

Now, nature two kinds of wants how can for the body. "They must blood." No body, either pure or multi until it has been bearing this prepared to can be of use body.

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TEMPERANCE NOTES.

OF NO EARTHLY USE.

The Action of Alcohol Is That of a Disturber and a Destroyer.

True science is the voice of nature. What nature says must be right. If alcohol is really a poison, nature will not allow her laws because we are ignorant or prejudiced, and regard it as a food. What does nature say as to the relation of alcohol to the human body?

Food is required to supply two great wants of the body. The first great want of the body is material for its structure; the second is fuel to maintain its temperature. The simplest action we can perform, even a thought passing through the mind, occasions the wearing away of some tissue of the body. The body is being constantly worn down and must be constantly built up. This process can go on only when the body is kept at its natural temperature of about 98 degrees. Nature supplies the two wants by providing two kinds of food. The one kind is called nitrogenous, and supplies all the substances of which the body is composed. The other kind is called non-nitrogenous, or respiratory foods, which are burnt up in the body to maintain its temperature. The egg is a type of all the food in nature. The white, or albumen, is the material for building; the yolk is the fuel for warmth. The body has one other want. It requires a solvent by which the food can be liquefied and carried to every part of the body. For this purpose nature supplies but one fluid, and that is water.

Now, nature having supplied these two kinds of food for the two great wants of the body, how can they be made available to the body's use? The answer is: "They must all be converted into blood." No food can be used in the body, either for building up its structure or maintaining its temperature until it has been converted into blood. Bearing this fact in mind, we shall be prepared to judge whether alcohol can be of use in sustaining the human body.

Carbonate of lime and chloride of sodium (common salt) are constituent parts of the blood, and become part of the substance of the body. They are, therefore, foods. Arsenic is not a constituent of the blood, and can never become part of the body. Therefore it is not food. Alcohol is just as truly as arsenic a foreign substance which can never be changed into blood nor become part of the body. In support of this the highest medical authorities may be quoted:

Dr. Edward Smith, F. R. S., England: "Alcohol is not true food, and it neither warms nor sustains the body by the elements of which it is composed."

Liebig: "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of the blood, muscular fiber or any part which is the seat of vital principle."

Dr. T. K. Chambers: "It is clear that we must cease to regard alcohol as in any sense an element, inasmuch as it goes out as it goes in, and does not, so far as we know, leave any of its substance behind it."

Many such testimonies from high scientific authorities may be quoted to prove that alcohol is a substance entirely foreign to the human body, and can never become a constituent part of it. Therefore, the idea of nourishing or building up the body with alcohol is a pure delusion. Various parts of the body require starch, sugar, lime or iron, but no part ever requires alcohol. To dream of building up the body with alcohol is as irrational as to attempt to build a brick house with smoke. A further revelation of science, the result of most careful observation and experiment, is the following: *The action of alcohol in the human system is invariably that of a disturber and a destroyer.*

There is no part of the body that it does not injure. It influences every membrane, it irritates every tissue, and deadens every nerve. It also affects the chemical composition of the blood and other fluids—a most serious matter. It precipitates the poison of the gastric juice, and it injures the corpuscles in the blood. Unlike food, which builds up, alcohol always pulls down. It burns up and destroys every structure with which it comes in contact. It also interferes with the healthy performance of every function, its presence everywhere in the body causing excitement, and necessitating extra work in every organ for its expulsion. It passes out of the system as it went in; but its passage through the system calls for increased action of the heart and other organs, and this increased action to expel the poison is fatally mistaken for increased strength.

While it irritates and destroys, alcohol also prevents the creation of new blood and the proper assimilation of food. It also retains in the system the waste matter that nature would expel, thus preventing those changes on which the health and life of the body depend.

In support of every one of these statements the opinions of the highest medical and scientific authorities may be quoted. Let me briefly present the contrast which science establishes between food and alcohol.

Food is changed into blood and used to build up the body; alcohol never is. Foods such as oils and sugars warm the body; alcohol never does. For the circulation by which the prepared food is carried to every part of the system, water is absolutely necessary; alcohol for this purpose is not only injurious but positively fatal. Healthy elimination of waste matter is promoted by ex-

ercise; it is retarded by alcohol. And alcohol never restores, like rest or sleep. On entering the stomach it undergoes none of the processes to which food is subjected, but flies immediately to the nervous centers and the brain, and by deadening the nervous sensations induces those delusive feelings of warmth and strength that are really lessened sensations of cold and fatigue.

The supposed beneficial results of alcohol are matters of guess-work. That it is a substance foreign to the human body, and always acts as a disturber and a destroyer, are matters of scientific demonstration.—S. Brazier, in Golden Rule.

A STRONG COMBINATION.
Church and School Hand in Hand in the Temperance Cause.

It is safe to assert that the churches ought to rise to the Temperance level of the public schools. Mandatory instruction in the schools of twenty-seven States and all the Territories of the American Union has recently set up in the name of science a new, unassailable and alluring standard. Below that standard the voluntary Temperance instructions, directly or indirectly given by the precept and example of the churches, ought not to be allowed to fall. This does not necessarily mean that the churches should devote as much time as the schools do to scientific Temperance instruction; nor that they should employ the methods of the schools. But it does mean that they should not be satisfied with inferior results. The standard enforced by voluntary Christian action in the religious training of the family in the matter of Temperance, ought not to be lower than the standard made mandatory by public law in their secular training. This principle of reform in the relation of the churches to the Temperance cause is as fair and safe as it is comprehensive and radical. It means that the Sunday-schools should be taught as sound Temperance doctrine as the secular schools. It means that preachers should all lift their precept and example in the pulpit and parlor to the level which secular teachers are now required to attain at the school desk. It means that the church members everywhere should rise to the Temperance level of compulsory instruction in the common schools.

What is the level? The mandatory Temperance instruction now given in the public schools requires everywhere total abstinence from all narcotics; that is, from both alcohol and tobacco. A majority of the future citizens of the Nation are now in schools which teach total abstinence. Such instruction is mandatory in all the schools, naval and military, as well as Territorial, now under the care of our Federal Government. It has been necessary to achieve a great victory over apathy, corrupt or hostile State Legislatures in order to secure this advanced Temperance instruction by authority of public law. It has been necessary to achieve a greater victory over the foremost publishers of text-books to induce them to issue sound Temperance doctrines in volumes on physiology and hygiene. Both these victories, by the blessing of Heaven on the labors of Mrs. Hunt and her assistants in the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, have been achieved, and so a new dawn dawns. Great publishing houses, such as the Appletons, A. S. Barnes & Co., Iverson, Blakeman & Co. and Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., or such as the syndicates of text-book publishers lately organized, now issue approved Temperance text-books all keyed up to the level of total abstinence.

If standard and approved Temperance text-books are used, nothing less than total abstinence can be taught in the secular schools. It is highly important that a school-teacher should bring his personal example up to the level of his official precept, but in twenty-seven States and Territories of the American Union every teacher must now bring his official precept up to the level of total abstinence. If a teacher should be a total abstainer, then, for yet stronger reasons, every preacher should be, and every church member.

As to the methods by which the Temperance instruction of the young is to be brought up in the churches to at least the level it has attained in the schools, each church must of course decide for itself. I venture to suggest only that by pulpit hints or by special addresses or lectures, by Sabbath-school instruction, by the use of pledges, and by the circulation of sound Temperance literature, and especially by personal example, the standard of total abstinence should be everywhere reached in the churches. Mr. Spurgeon was many years a wine-drinker, but now he says: "More men have been killed by grape-juice than by grape-shot."

The new, approved Temperance text-books, which are now molding the secular schools of the Nation, ought to be in all Sunday-school libraries. Once a month at least, instruction in harmony with these standard books should in some way be effectually given in all Sunday-schools. Lift the youth, the adult membership and all the preachers of our churches to the level of total abstinence, which is now the level, not only of the secular schools, but even of the life assurance societies, and immense results must sooner or later follow. The new heights and uplands of scientific Temperance instruction and religious precept and example will form a vast watershed, down which will flow new rivers of Temperance sentiment with resistless currents and unflinching standards that will cleanse the land.—Joseph Cook, in Chicago Advance.

THE FARMING WORLD.

HORSE MANGERS.

A Handy and Efficient Plan for Feeding Horses.

I send you a plan of a rack for feeding horses, which we have had in use for over a year, and which has given good satisfaction both for feeding hay and grain. This rack is two and one half feet wide by ten feet long, and feeds four head of horses.

Fig. 1 shows a front view for one horse. It is in sections; each section combines a hay-rack on one side and a trough on the other side. Fig. 2 gives an end view of one section, showing the way the grain-spout comes into the trough, and the way the hay is put into the rack. This rack can be built by any person that can work with tools.

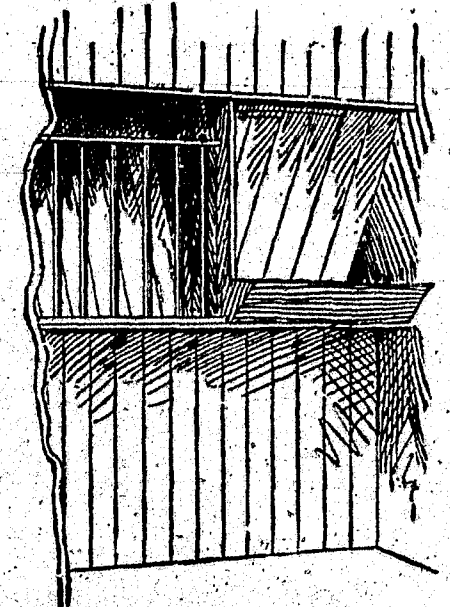


FIG. 1. MANGERS FOR HORSE STABLE. The bottom of the rack should be three and one half feet from the stable floor.

For the bottom, use two planks 2x14 inches, which leaves a 2-inch space through which to let the lining boards down. Use a 2x4 scantling to nail the upper ends to, and make the trough eight inches deep. Cut the boards the slant you want the trough to be, and let them run clear through to the other side to make the end of the trough on the other side. Make the grain-spout 7x7 inside and cut it off even with the back of the rack, as shown in Fig. 2, dotted lines. Let the lower end of the spout stand out.

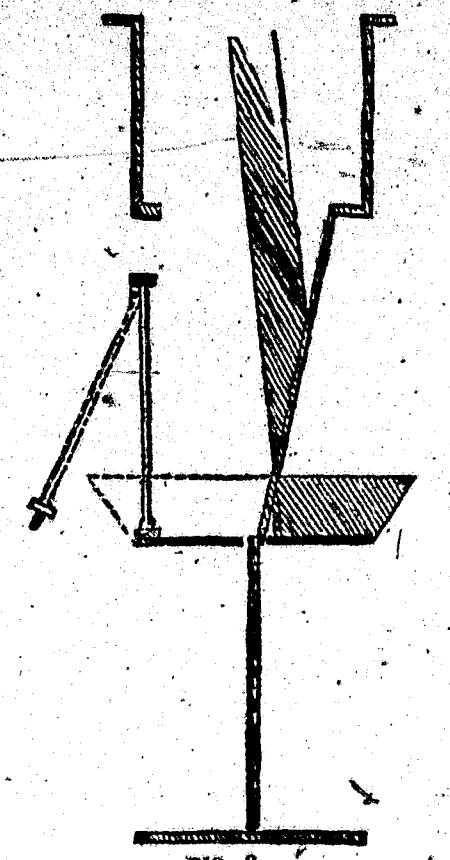


FIG. 2. On the bottom of the trough to put a board in for the back of the trough, as shown in Fig. 2. Make tight partition between each section. For the rack use two scantlings, 2x4, for top and bottom pieces. The rungs can be either iron or tough wood. Bore a hole through the partition for the top piece to run through, so you can pull the lower end out for cleaning the rack and fasten the lower end with two pins.

These racks can be used to a good advantage in a barn fifty feet long, with a barn floor eighteen feet wide. Divide the stable in four parts, and feed down at each side of the barn floor.—A. G. C. Shoemaker, in Farm and Fireside.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS:
POULTRY droppings are rich in ammonia and phosphates. Put them on the garden.

The warmer the climate in which seed is kept, the greater is the effect upon the vitality of the seed.

NEARLY every soil can be changed in character by an intelligent application of fertilizers, manure or clay.

STARK'S manure is a fertilizer that contains in an available form the elements for plant growth in the garden.

PREPARING the soil for a vegetable crop is half the battle. Lumps of earth and nice vegetables do not grow well together.

Remember that roots grow down and not up, and that they get down with difficulty if the soil is not deeply pulverized.

Remember through this summer that while the soil may sometimes be too wet for stirring it will never be too dry to be stirred.

The atmosphere contains ammonia and nitric acid, but these must be absorbed by the soil in order to benefit vegetable growth.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THERE is pork in grass as well as beef and mutton.

THERE are but few horses that are not tractable and docile if they are treated properly.

Do not expect any farm animal to "pick up" its living and put much meat upon its bones.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN transfers for the week ending July 20 included eleven bulls and fifty-four cows.

If you have any old sheep—scrub hogs or unprofitable cows—get them ready for the butcher as soon as possible.

As soon as an animal is matured it ceases to be profitable to keep, unless it is a work animal and possibly sheep.

If the pastures in which the colts are kept get short this dry weather use bran and oats to make up the shortage.

A FREQUENT change of pasture for sheep, say every week or ten days, is conducive to thrift and should be regularly attended to.

It costs less to produce a pound of lamb than a pound of mutton. A pound of lamb sells for more than a pound of mutton. See the point?

WREN cattle have to go too far for water they will often go without to their discomfort, and when they get to the water they will drink to their injury.

CORN is not absolutely necessary for making pork. Wheat middlings and water, with an occasional change to oatmeal and oil-meal, makes good pork.

The side should not be too fat, just thrifty and vigorous is the best condition. He should have exercise and be fed on bran. Fattening foods are not good.

Don't forget to put up some nice second clover. The pigs would enjoy some next-winter. If you have a good silo, silage will take the place of clover hay.

Grain Ration for Steers on Pasture.
The following are the "Suggested Conclusions" of a trial made by Prof. G. E. Morrow at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and detailed in Bulletin No. 9, of the "Value of Pasture, and of Grain Ration with Pasture, for Young Cattle":

"The results from two years' trials indicate that a grain ration to young steers on good pasture is not usually profitable. The value of the increase in weight by the grain-fed steers over that by those having grass only will rarely repay the cost of food and labor. The increased value of the animals from earlier maturity and better quality may make the grain feeding profitable."

"Especially if the grain given be unground is it essential to have pigs follow the cattle, if a profit is to be had. To secure the greatest gains per animal the pastures must not be fully stocked. To secure the largest gain per acre they should be fully stocked."

"An acre of good grass may be expected to support a steer weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, and enable it to make a moderate gain during the summer."

"The rate of growth of cattle, either on grass alone or with an added grain ration, is very irregular, being especially checked by either drought or excessive rains, extreme heat or cold storms."

"The addition of grain or other food to the pasturage before the grass falls in the autumn is clearly advisable."

"The acreage of pasturage may probably be safely decreased one-third if the steers be given a full grain ration."

"It is doubtful if at present in most parts of Illinois cattle can be maintained on an increase of weight be secured at so low a cost in any other way as by allowing them to get all their food during the best of the grazing season from good pastures, fully but not overstocked."

Hauling Fodder.
In autumn, before the sled can be used, the appliances illustrated herewith will commend themselves. For hauling fodder on a wagon, the hay-rack is best; but to use it would often require shifting from box to rack and back again each day.

When the farmer has only one wagon and daily hauls some green fodder to help out the pastures. In such case it is better to use the wagon with the bed on, laying the fodder lengthwise in the bed until it is full, and then crosswise, as the hind wheels project above the bed on the ordinary wagon the arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is necessary. The

standard is brought above the wheel by a stick passed through the rings. Over the top of the stick, and secured to it by a nail, is bent a hoop, the ends passing through cleats driven into the box. This holds the fodder off the wheels. Loading fodder on a wagon, whether on the box or hay-rack, is very difficult, especially after the load is partly on, unless a ladder of some sort is provided. A very good one is shown in Fig. 2. It is simply a wide board, to which are nailed cleats at proper intervals, fastened to the rear of the wagon by two short pieces of ropes or chains. As the wagon is driven along it drags after and is at once ready for use.—American Agriculturist.

TURKEY hens after three years old are unprofitable. A gobbler is useful at five years.

BIDDLE

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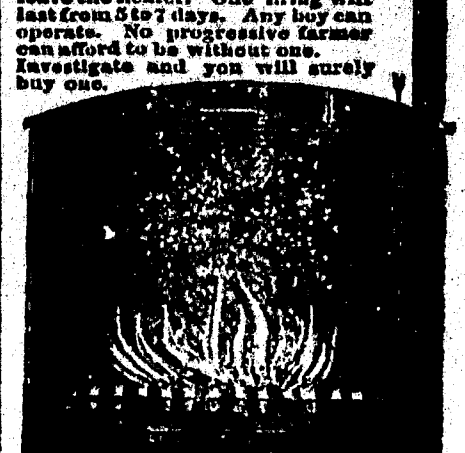
Guarantees the best work in his line of any barber in town. Give him a call. Basement of Orr's building.

TANK HEATER.

A GREAT SAVING

TO ALL CATTLE FEEDERS.

Stockmen who have used this heater say they would not do without them at any price. Sectional view below shows how the flame and smoke is carried around under the bottom, giving great heating surface. No sparks leave the heater. One firing will last from 5 to 7 days. Any boy can operate. No progressive farmer can afford to be without one. Investigate and you will surely buy one.



COSTS FROM 25c TO 50c PER DAY. 4 SIZES. SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES. O. P. BENJAMIN & BRO. LAFAYETTE, IND.

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THE HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1890.

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop'r.

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

At the election last Monday, Maine gave the largest republican majority given any officer since 1866. Governor Burleigh was elected by about fifteen thousand majority, while Speaker Reed has again secured a seat in the next congress by a majority of about forty-five hundred against twenty-five hundred two years ago.

Emancipation Day will be commemorated at Columbus, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 22, jointly by the citizens of Columbus, Cedarville, Springfield, Xenia, London, South Charleston, Washington C. H., Lancaster, Athens, Circleville, Chillicothe, Rendville, Mt. Vernon, Urbana, Delaware, Newark, Zanesville and Coshocton. Excursion rates via the Pennsylvania Lines. One fare for round trip.

TRADE AT HOME.

The Xenia Gazette of last Monday contains an able editorial upon the above subject, and in showing the value of every citizen spending their money at home and for home manufactured goods, say:

"There are two cigar factories in Xenia which employ fifteen or twenty hands between them; if all the smokers in the county would use their goods entirely they could employ at least eighty hands between them. See what it would do to them. And yet no citizen is injured to the extent of one cent by it. The new shoe factory that is just starting without any established trade, could be put on a paying basis with steady work for one hundred hands, if all the people in the county would use only its product. In doing this no one in the county would have to spend a cent more than they do for shoes and the prosperity of the county would be enhanced to that extent. The families thus sustained by home patronage would add that much to the trade in other lines and furnish that much better home market for the product of the farm or garden."

While the above is true it is equally plain to be seen that every dollar spent with home merchants is just as beneficial to a community. A citizen of Cedarville going to Springfield or any other neighboring city to buy goods that can be purchased just as readily here, not only do our merchants an injustice but contract the currency in this locality just the amount they have spent away from home. An agricultural district has but few avenues through which the money market is supplied, and the legitimate ways of taking it away again is amply sufficient without our citizens carrying their surplus to neighboring towns and spending it with merchants who do not care whether this community "dinks or swins." We believe if careful consideration is given this subject this community will be the gainer, as but few persons who now make a practice of going away to purchase what could readily be bought at home would continue the habit when they became aware of the detriment it does not only their neighbors but themselves.

General News.

The Ohio Wine Works, at Martin's Ferry, O., will be converted into a brewery.

At Elmira, N. Y., the horse Roseberry beat the world's high jumping record, clearing 7 feet 3/4 inch.

Colonel Whitfield says he will not accept the position of First Assistant Postmaster General if it is tendered him.

The Odd Fellows, of Fayette county, Ohio, on Monday commemorated the fifth anniversary of the Washington C. H., tornado.

Sylvester Miles, a farmer near Newark, O., was found dead by a

Durham bull, that ran him down while crossing a field.

At Rawsonville, N. Y., a fourteen-year-old boy, jealous of his adopted sister, shot her, using a shot gun loaded with pebbles.

Mrs. Keys, the young woman arrested for complicity in the Lawrenceburg murder, has been released on her own recognizance.

Hume Clay, of Paris, Ky., who forged his grandfather's name, has returned, forgiven by his family, but is under arrest to answer for his crimes.

The German Catholic Congress will convene at Pittsburgh on Sept. 21st. Excursion rates via the Pennsylvania Lines. See notice in this paper.

For many years Mr. B. F. Thompson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was severely afflicted with chronic diarrhea. He says: "At times it was very severe; so much so, that I feared it would end my life. About seven years ago I chanced to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. It gave me prompt relief, and I believe cured me permanently, as I now eat or drink without harm anything I please." I have also used it in my family with the best results. For sale by B. G. Ridgway.

The Ohio State Fair will open at Columbus on Monday, September 15, and close on September 19th. Reduced rates via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by B. G. Ridgway's.

Capt. W. A. Abbott, who has long been with Messrs. Percival and Hutton, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, Des Moines, Iowa, and is one of the best known and most respected business men in that city, says: "I can testify to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Having used it in my family for the past eight years, I can safely say it has no equal for either colds or croup." 50 cent bottles for sale by B. G. Ridgway.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talk about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free, at Ridgway's Drug Store. (6)

A Cure For Paralysis.

Frank Cornelius, of Purcell, Ind. Ter., says: "I induced Mr. Pinson, whose wife had paralysis in the face, to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. To their great surprise before the bottle had all been used she was a great deal better. Her face had been drawn to one side; but the Pain Balm relieved all pain and soreness, and the mouth assumed its natural shape." It is also a certain cure for rheumatism, lame back, sprains swellings and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by B. G. Ridgway.

THE FIRST STEP.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at Ridgway's Drug Store. (6)

ANDREW JACKSON,

SUCCESSOR TO DUNLAP & CO.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Pine Lumber, Piece Stuff, Roof Lath, Sheathing, Fencing.

—AND—

Doors, Sash and Blinds, SHINGLES.

LATH, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, ETC.

Have just received a new stock. Can offer you better Grades for less money than you have been paying for poor grades

CALL AND SEE GRADES AND PRICES.

\$30 PAYS FOR A TERM AT THE NELSON BUSINESS COLLEGE

This Fall or Winter. A Live, Thorough, Progressive School, furnishing instruction of the highest order in those branches that every one should know well. Ambitious Young Men and Women given the foundation of permanent success and qualified to earn a living. Practical studies, skillful teachers, thorough courses. Instruction individual and so arranged that students may enter the school at any time. Learn to write well, and become expert at figures and thoroughly understand bookkeeping. Then no matter how hard times may be, you will be sure of work. Send for catalogue. If you want to be a BANKER OR FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN START WITH A GOOD EDUCATION. NELSON BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Harvest Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Harvest Excursion tickets to land and business centers in the West, Northwest, South, and Southwest, will be sold at one fare for the round trip via the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh on September 9th, and 23d, and October 14th. For complete information apply to nearest ticket or passenger agent.

STATE FAIR EXCURSIONS

Reduced Rates to Columbus via the Pennsylvania Lines Sept. 15th to 19th.

Round trip tickets to Columbus on account of the State Fair will be sold via the Pennsylvania Lines on September 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, good returning until September 20th, at one fare for round trip from stations in Ohio.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Excursions to Pittsburgh via the Pennsylvania Lines, Sept. 20 and 21.

For annual meeting of German Catholic Congress at Pittsburgh, Sept. 21st to 23d, excursion tickets, good returning until Sept. 25th, inclusive, will be sold via the Pennsylvania Lines on Sept. 20th and 21st at one fare for round trip.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Will leave Chicago and Milwaukee via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for points in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, (including the great Sioux Reservation) Montana, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, on September 9th, and 23d, and October 14th, 1890.

Rates for these excursions will be about one fare for the round trip, and tickets will be good for return within thirty days from date of sale.

For further information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH.

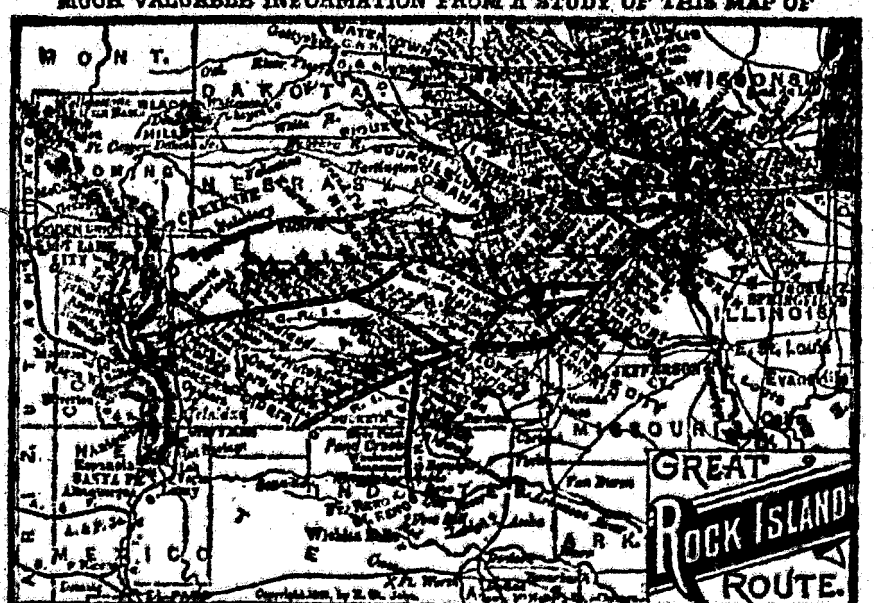
Dr. J. M. Whitner, 200 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The doctor has a large experience in the treatment of all diseases of the system, and is particularly successful in the treatment of the diseases of the lungs, liver, and kidneys. He has a large number of testimonials from his patients, and is a member of the American Medical Association.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. Opens Sept. 6. Three buildings. Four courses. Abundant apparatus. Conservatory of music. Grades of approved high schools accepted. Thorough teaching. Boarding, tuition and room-rent for school year \$145. To first class accommodations for young women in ladies' hall, just completed; under the care of a nun. Catalogue free. Address S. F. Breckinridge.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Including main line, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, Burlington, Des Moines, Keosauqua, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winona, Anthon, Harlan and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Campan, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Louis, in LOUISIANA. Also, the Short Line via St. Louis, in the INDIAN TERRITORY, and Denver, in COLORADO. From Rock Island, the Direct Route to and from Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Also, the Short Line via St. Louis, in the INDIAN TERRITORY, and Denver, in COLORADO. From Rock Island, the Direct Route to and from Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS.

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, warmed by steam from locomotives, well ventilated, and free from dust. Through Coaches, Pullman Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha, with Free Bedding Chair Cars between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Oskaloosa. Splendid Dining Rooms furnishing meals at reasonable prices. Excursions to and from St. Louis, Oskaloosa, and St. Paul, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Also, the Short Line via St. Louis, in the INDIAN TERRITORY, and Denver, in COLORADO. From Rock Island, the Direct Route to and from Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

Hold Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the ALBERT LEA ROUTE. Through Chair Cars (free) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Cars and Sleepers between Peoria, St. Louis, and St. Paul, via the ALBERT LEA ROUTE. The favorite line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing grounds of the West.

THE SHORT LINE VIA DENVER AND KANSAS CITY offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul. For tickets, maps, folders, or desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or to

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Car Ticket & Pass Agent.

THE SC

AN INDEPENDENT

SATURDAY

W. H. BL

PRICE

CHUB

Covenant Sprout, Pa 11:00 a m

R. P. Ch pastor, Ser school at 10

M. E. Ch pastor, Ser school at 9

Young Peo prayer me 7:30

U. P. Ch pastor, Ser m Sabbath A M. E. 4

400, pastor. 7:00 p m ea 3:00 p m

Baptist pastor, P 11:30, and 2:30 o'clock neaday nig

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THE HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1890

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Proprietor

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Covenant Church.—Rev. T. C. Sprunt, Pastor. Regular services at 11:00 a. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.
R. P. Church.—Rev. J. F. Morton, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.
M. E. Church.—Rev. G. L. Tufts, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; class, 3:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

U. P. Church.—Rev. J. C. Warnock, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.

A. M. E. Church.—Rev. J. D. Jackson, pastor. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; class, 3:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Baptist Church.—Rev. D. McTurner, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Our Trip to Boston and Some of the Things We Saw.

One of the finest churches in Boston is Trinity, admitted to be one of the finest in the country, is built in the shape of a Latin cross. The body of the church is Dedham granite with brown stone trimmings. The stained glass windows each represent a bible scene. The glass was made in France, the total cost being \$750,000. Rev. Dr. Philip Brooks is the minister, Boston's famous preacher. We visited the old South church. It is one of the oldest churches in Boston. It was used by the British soldiers as a barracks room also as a stable during the revolution. It is not used as a church any more but is used to display relics, a great many of which are of revolutionary fame, and is open every day to visitors. We now go to the old North church. From the steeple of this church were hung the signal lights of Paul Revere. Next we visit the Museum of Fine Arts. This museum is to Boston what the British museum is to London. This museum was founded in 1870. The building is very fine. The first floor is devoted to statuary and antiquities; second floor to pictures, pottery, tapestry, embroidery and wood carving, as well as rare curiosities. Next we visit the old Granary burying ground, wherein are the graves of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, victims of the Boston Massacre, Paul Revere, the hero of the Revolution, and also the grave of Peter Faneuil, who gave Boston the famous Faneuil Hall. This burying ground had not been open for forty years, but was open in honor of the encampment. Some of the interments were as early as 1680 and none later than 1880. From here we go to Bunker Hill, on which stands the noted Bunker Hill Monument. There are 287 steps from the base to the top and the monument looks very much like the pictures we have seen. From here we go to the navy yard, first went on the ship Boston that was in the dry docks for repair. It was sunk on the Nantucket shoals and was under water six months. Its length is 370 feet and will carry 2800 tons. It was first an old English sea vessel, but is now owned by Boston coal merchants. We went on the receiving vessel, which is the old Wabash Man of War that was used in the late rebellion but since the war has been anchored at the navy yard and used as a receiving vessel. There are a few of the things we saw in Boston. There are a great many other things of note, such as the State House with the flag of the State that were carried through the late war, some of them having nothing left scarcely but the staff, showing that they had been through many a hard battle. Faneuil Hall, which bears the title of the Cradle of American Liberty, then the Old State House, in front of which stands a statue of Washington, on the spot where

he stood when he took his oath as first President of the United States, in the year 1789. From here we went to City Hall, then down past Newspaper Row, saw the Tribune, Globe and World buildings, all fine structures of art. Next we went to Philadelphia, first to Independence Hall. Here we saw dresses that were worn to the parties in the year 1776, also badges and waist-coats worn by the men in the parades; chairs, books, dishes, spectacles, &c., owned by George Washington and Declaration signers. We also saw a book there that was printed four years after America was discovered. And last but not least was the bell that proclaimed liberty throughout all the land on July 4th, 1776.

"That old State House bell is silent, Hushed is now its clamorous tongue; But the spirit it awakened Still is living—ever young; And when we greet the smiling sunlit On the Fourth of each July, We will never forget the bellman Who, betwixt the earth and sky, Rang out, loudly, 'Independence,' Which, please God, shall never die." We.

ARTIFICIAL ROSE LEAVES.

Sweets Made of Communion Wafers and Bonbons That Imitate.

It may surprise some of the butterflies of fashion who live on dew and sweets to know that the crystallized rose leaves scattered over their bonbons are not rose leaves at all, although costing Charles and Harry and Harold five dollars a pound. The delicately pinched and curled petals, so pink and pretty and sweet to look and nibble at, bear a closer relation to a loaf of bread than they do to a blush rose, says the New York World.

Communion wafers, such as are used in the Roman Church, known in trade as ostiles, are imported from France at a trifling cost, along with the essence of rose, which costs \$45 a pound, the day alone being \$13 a pound. This coloring matter is so strong that three drops will tint a whole pound of ostiles. After being wet with an essence and dried, the pink leaves are spread in a hair sieve and dipped in syrup. Then they take a trip through a heated oven and come out crystallized rose leaves.

Violets "candy" well enough, but the rose petals are too delicate to handle successfully. The undertaking is not only unprofitable but unsatisfactory, the artificial leaves being more agreeable to the taste and almost as fragrant as the natural. The ever-growing demand for chocolate bonbons brings out novelties every little while, the latest being chocolate and gold cats-tongues. Think of eating gold with any thing! Of the indigestibility as well as the reckless waste of the precious metal. And yet thousands of pounds of cats-tongues mottled with gold are consumed by New York candy-eaters every week. The little flat sticks are a finger long and shaped like the feline organ, the gold blotching it with bright yellow. It may relieve the lovers of chocolate to know that the gold mottling is not sufficient to be harmful, as one gold dollar will gild 100 pounds of chocolate tongues, or a penny's worth to every pound. Just now confectioners are experimenting with liquor. Brandy cherries, rum berries and cream bonbons filled with old whisky and cherry bounce have been laid aside for the perfection of liquor drops.

A Remarkable Escape.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., a contractor took part in a frolic that ended in a fight, all hands being drunk, and a man undertook to assault him with a hatchet. He rushed to a third-story window, and, suspending himself by his hands from the sill, would have dropped to the street and so doubt been crushed to death but for the fact that his feet were caught on the top of the sash in the second story and the sash gave way just as he let go his hold on the sill. He sank with the window and his feet slipped inward, carrying him into the room below and allowing him to escape unhurt.

Pittsburgh, Cin'ti & St. Louis R'y

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

Schedule in effect June 1, 1890.

Trains depart from Cedarville as follow

GOING WEST.

1 4.46 a. m. flag stop.

* 10.14 a. m.

* 5.31 p. m. flag stop.

GOING EAST.

* 8 a. m.

* 3.57 p. m.

SUNDAY.

The following trains stop on Sunday only.

EAST. WEST.

* 10.14 a. m. * 4.17 p. m.

* 5.57 p. m. * 4.26 a. m.

Time given above is Central Time. 1 Flag stop. * Daily except Sunday.

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BARR & MORTON

Now determined that no firm in this COUNTY OR ADJOINING COUNTYS shall under sell them in

FURNITURE

They have a full line of all kinds of furniture such as Parlor suits, Bed room suits, Dressers, Bureaus, Book-Cases, all kinds of Beds, Chairs, Stands, Tables, Rockers and every thing found in a First Class Furniture Store. Give them a call.

UNDERTAKING.

Is a specialty we keep on hands a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes etc. All calls Will be promptly attended to

BARR & MORTON.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE HERALD

A cordial invitation is extended to you to examine the elegant

NEW STOCK

being received now. A complete line of fine Dress Suits, all the latest styles, together with every grade of Fine Business Suits, Overcoats, Pantings and Gents' fine Furnishing Goods. Our prices, like quality in fine goods can not be excelled.

D. M. STEWART & CO.

We are carrying a full line of the

DOMESTIC AND STANDARD SEWING MACHINES

which we will sell from our office for less money than from the canvassers. Come and examine machines and we will save you money.

D. M. STEWART successor of GEO. H. CRABB, XENIA, OHIO.

HUTCHISON and GIBNEY.

HAVE TAKEN TIME BY THE

FORELOCK and not by the FETLOCK

JERSEYS

HEAVY WEIGHT AND LIGHT WEIGHT

NO GARMENT SO SERVICEABLE

New Stock and Very Low,

Entirely New Stock in French Satteens Select now

Dress Goods!

Black Silks—In all the new weaves, viz: LUXOR, ARMURE, DROPED

ALMA, PUN DE SOIE, SURAB-GROS GRINS.

Lustrines—will be sold largely.

PLAINS, STRIPES, PLAIDS

Henrietta.

In Silk Wool and all Wool CASHMERS. Our all

Wool 39, in all colors. Come and see us.

Hutchison & Gibney, - - - Xenia, O.

FAWCETT!

The Xenia Jeweler

Has in stock a fine line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and

DIAMONDS!

The finest line of Optical Goods in Greene County. A Specialty made of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel frames. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort, seldom enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

BANK OF CEDARVILLE

General Banking

Business Transacted.

Geo. W. Harper, Pres.

W. L. Clemans, Cashier.

Special attention given to Penetr

also claims in all branches.

S. A. GALBREATH

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND IN-

SURANCE AGENT.

Special attention given to Penetr

also claims in all branches.

"GREATER INDUCEMENTS"

Will be offered this season for your trade than ever before. We have the largest stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever shown in our town. and prices will be lower than anybody.

STEWART & McCORKELL.

N. B.—Special Bargain Day, Monday.

THE HERALD.

Mrs. D. J. McMillan is very sick.

Miss Fannie McWhollity, of Dayton, is the guest of Miss Jennie Warner.

F. G. Kerr and wife are visiting Mrs. Kerr's parents, in Indiana, this week.

Misses Lulu and Mabel Jackson, of Greenfield, are visiting relatives in Cedarville.

Robert Bird has been confined to the house this week, being under Dr. Baldrige's care.

Rilea McMillan, of Fair Haven, is the guest of Mrs. Rosana McMillan at this place, this week.

Mr. Kersey Battin and Miss Emma Yarnell, of Selma, were the guests of Miss Clara Lott, Sabbath.

The Misses Wickerham, of Peebles, Adams county, are the guests of their cousin, Mr. Ralph George.

Mr. C. C. Clemons and Miss Etta Creators, of Springfield, were the guests of Miss Ola Lott, last Sabbath.

Mrs. J. P. Satterfield has gone on a month's visit to her son Stewart and other relatives, at Atlanta, Ill.

Jos. Wylie has gone to Denver where he has secured a position in one of the leading dry goods stores of that city.

Mrs. John McElroy and her sister, Miss Gline, are visiting the family of Rev. Black, at New Carlisle, this week.

There will be another excursion to Detroit on the 16th inst. which will be liberally patronized by Cedarvillians.

Dr. B. T. Lee, of Philadelphia, formerly president of Wilberforce University, was in Cedarville yesterday morning.

Rev. G. L. Tufts will speak in the Methodist church to-morrow at 10:45 a. m., his subject being, "The closing ordinance of Cedarville—should it be repealed? All lovers of good order are cordially invited.

An express messenger whose name we were unable to learn, died Thursday evening between this place and Selma while attending to his duties on the evening express. His body was taken to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Jake Smith died at her home near Jamestown, last Tuesday after a short illness. Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Charlton, was well known here, having lived within a few miles of Cedarville all her life.

Last Saturday evening, instead of Friday, as the HERALD stated, about forty of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lott's friends took possession of their house while they were enjoying themselves at Mrs. Templeton's, where they had been invited to tea. On their return their surprise was complete. An elegant supper was served, after which music and social chat was the program of the evening. The company departed for their homes at a late hour wishing Mr. and Mrs. Lott many more such pleasant anniversaries.

Mrs. W. M. Barber has returned from Granville, where she has been taking care of her mother, who has been seriously ill.

Albert Gowdy, who has been spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. E. T. Keyes, of King's Mills, is visiting relatives here.

Mose Walton, superintendent of the county infirmary, was in Cedarville yesterday and took Mrs. Sarah Oliver to that institution to be cared for.

George Winters can not be accused of Gross negligence, as he strictly attends to his self imposed duty of making periodical visits to Dayton. He spent one evening this week over there.

Rev. J. M. Foster, of Cincinnati, will preach in R. P. church, (Rev. Morton's) to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Rev. Foster will preach to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock at a union service to be held in Ervin & Williamson's Hall. All are invited.

Miss Clara Paris, well known here, died at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Spencer, in Jamestown, last Monday after a lingering illness. The funeral was preached at the residence by Rev. Robb, of that place, a number of friends from Cedarville attending.

A locust tree standing in front of Will McMillan's residence on North Main street is a curiosity on account of the variety of its productions. It now has growing from it a raspberry bush and a catnip plant, while the first of this week there was a sunflower in bloom; but it was plucked by some school children.

Arrangements are being made for entertainments in Cedarville by the Harvard Quartette and the Nashville Students, two of the finest concert companies now traveling. All lovers of music should hold themselves in readiness for this rare treat. The first entertainment will possibly be given about the second week in October.

The Southern Building and Loan Association of Huntsville, Alabama, and Cincinnati, Ohio, was established May 28th, 1889, and now with only one year and three months age has more stock placed, has more local boards organized, is growing more rapidly, makes loans more promptly, and is on a safer basis than any association in the south and west. Over \$4,000,000 worth of stock placed in the last eight months. The association has organized a local board in Cedarville, consisting of Geo. W. Harper, Pres.; John McElroy, Sec.; H. M. Stormont, Treas.; Robt. Gray, S. A. Galbreath, J. H. Andrews, C. M. Crouse and L. G. Bull, Directors. The profits of the association for the year ending May 28th, were 22 1-7 per cent for the last quarter from May 28th to August 28th, 7 1-2 per cent. This is an enterprise in which a man with plenty of money or a man with limited means has an equal chance. Any man woman or child can take from one share to a million. All persons are invited to a meeting at the Mayor's office on Saturday the 18th inst., at 1:30 p. m. when the full particulars will be explained.

Married: Tuesday evening, at the residence of the officiating minister; Rev. W. Q. Shannon, of Xenia, Mr. Frank Milburn and Miss Lillis Gowdy, both of this place. The happy couple are well known to all our readers, who join with us in wishing them unlimited happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Milburn will soon leave for their new home in Allegheny, Pa., where Mr. M. has a first class position as telegrapher.

Two west bound freight trains on the Pan-handle collided at Selma, Thursday morning. They had gone to Selma to sidetrack and allow the morning express to pass, while the second section sidetracked at South Charleston, pulling out from there just after No. 5 had passed. The fog was very heavy and the train running as it was at the rate of thirty miles an hour the engineer did not see that the first section was only just pulling out on the main track, and rushed into her. Eighteen cars were ditched and the engine was completely demolished. The engineer and fireman jumped from their engine and escaped with but few bruises. All trains were delayed during the day, none passing here until in the evening.

A telegram last Monday announcing that Rev. Tufts had been transferred from here to Trinity church, Dayton, and that Rev. Young would take charge of the M. E. church in Cedarville has caused some excitement here among the members of that denomination. All were glad to have Rev. Tufts returned to this charge for the coming year, and after they had welcomed him back, to have him taken from them so unceremoniously was not to their liking, and they at once entered a protest. Whether the Presiding Elder will persist in the change is not yet known. While Rev. Tufts is willing to remain here and the members of the church earnestly request it, his friends away from here feel it to be a promotion, as is evinced from the following from the Springfield Republic Times:

"The many friends of Rev. G. L. Tufts, formerly of this city, will be pleased to learn that he has been transferred to Trinity church at Dayton by Bishop Joyce. At conference he was re-assigned to Cedarville, but the Bishop this morning made the above change. Rev. Tufts is one of the most promising rising young ministers in the Cincinnati conference."

CLIFTON.

Prof. J. G. Collins has moved into Geo. H. Smith's house.

Mr. A. G. Kiler has been sick for several days.

Our schools will commence Monday with the following corps of teachers: Supt., J. E. Collins; Grammar School, Miss Julia Fairchild; Intermediate, Miss Miller; Primary, Miss Anna Torrence.

Jerry Shaffer, who has lately received a pension is putting it to good use by remodeling his house.

Mrs. Van Horn, of Seymour, Ind., is here visiting her father, John Confer.

Mrs. Jennie Luss, of Big Plain, Ohio, is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Luss, here.

Next Saturday the qualified voters of Cedarville will have an opportunity to say whether they are in favor of repealing the prohibitory ordinance or leaving it as it is. For some time it was surmised that spirituous liquors were sold here contrary to the ordinance, but no positive proof could be obtained, although the proper authorities tried hard enough. The death of the proprietor, however, put an end to the investigation, as the place was closed up and business suspended. Within the past two weeks another place has been opened which is supposed to deal in wet goods. Some of the council knowing their inability to do anything towards suppressing the traffic in the past are in a quandary whether the ordinance should be repealed or that they show fight. Others are open in their desire to have it repealed, while there are still others who are equally desirous that it should not be. To settle the matter the majority have thought best to call an election of the voters of the corporation and allow the majority to decide for them. The HERALD has no comments to make regarding the action of the council, as we are not in a position to know what their trials and tribulations have been in the past, but the fact that the sale of liquor in any community is of interest, and affects other persons than qualified voters is sufficient to allow them a voice in this matter.

UNDER PETTICOAT RULE.

A Sioux Chief Who Dares Weekly to His White Wife's Will.

It is twenty-five years since Brugner, the Sioux chief, cut away from his aboriginal moorings and married his present wife, an accomplished woman and the descendant of St. Louis pioneers. Now he is ending his eventful life in a modern home. His is noted among the best equipped and most productive of Missouri farms. Mrs. Brugner is very much younger than he, and, whatever his kingly prerogatives among the Sioux may have been, she is certainly now the ruler. Like most frontiersmen, Brugner is famously extravagant. Three or four fortunes had slipped out of his hands in a misty way, when Mrs. Brugner took the reins, and to her economic skill and management is due his financial regeneration. They are rich again, and it is almost pathetic to hear this old man talking about going to Paris and around the world some day. In spite of his years and hardships the spirit of adventure is as strong in him as ever. He is wonderfully preserved in health and strength. His voice is still as sonorous as a grizzly's. His unflinching gray eyes, deep set beneath shaggy, frowning brows, are the undimmed mirrors of what was once a restless, unyielding will. "Ze Sioux!" he exclaimed at the outset of a recent conversation. "I am so King." And, seemingly not quite satisfied that this sufficiently emphasized his supreme relation, he added: "By gar, I am so Emp'r-r-r!" At the leave-taking he was asked by the visitor if there was any probability of soon meeting him again in the city. He glanced deferentially at Mrs. Brugner. "I don't let him go there any more," said she. "No," he supplemented, apologetically, "she go."

A Thief in Hard Luck.

At Chengkiatuan, China, while a thief was engaged in robbing a house during the absence of the family, the watchman, hearing a noise, entered, but failing to discover the intruder, proceeded to enjoy his pipe. He fell asleep and set fire to the building. The frightened thief was caught by the villagers as he essayed to escape, and, as many houses were consumed by the devouring flames, they proceeded to lynch him as an incendiary caught in the act. He was bound hand and foot, saturated with oil, hurled into the burning mass, and speedily cremated, a victim to the blind fury of a Mongolian mob.

For good cow pasture with water, inquire at S. K. Mitchell's.

Do not fail to attend the Building and Loan Association meeting at the Mayor's office this afternoon. A branch of the Southern is to be organized here.

For Sale or Rent.

A new house of five rooms, modern style and well finished, by S. K. MITCHELL.

Are you going to take stock in the Southern Building and Loan Association? If so, attend their meeting this afternoon. It is the best investment any person can make.

Notice.

A special election will be held at the Mayor's office on Saturday, September 20, between the hours of 1 o'clock p. m. and 7 p. m., for the purpose of deciding whether the prohibition ordinance shall be repealed or sustained. By order of the village council. LUTHER TOWNSLEY, Mayor.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and \$200 extra for expenses, to the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest list. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c. stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogue of prizes, and sample number of The Queen. Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ann Clementine Wright, deceased, late of Greene county, Ohio. Those having claims against said estate will present them, and those indebted will please make prompt payment. Sept. 6th 1890. F. N. SHAFER.

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